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6. The methodical destruction of rats and mice in ships, houses, and sewers.

7. Persons inoculated are to be allowed to freely circulate outside of the city or town in pursuit of their ordinary avocations, provided that they have been vaccinated or inoculated within a period not less than two days or exceeding fifteen days.

8. The burning of buildings of small value where many cases of the disease would indicate that there is a deeply seated infection in such house or apartment.

NOTE.—No mention seems to be made here of the use of the Haffkine prophylactic. Of course, it is expedient that those who have been directly exposed to the infection of plague, as in No. 2, should be inoculated with the Yersin serum in preference to the prophylactic, but it would seem the part of wisdom to practice general inoculation in a neighborhood or district with the Haffkine prophylactic among those who while not as yet exposed to the infection of plague may subsequently contract the infection. There seems little doubt that the protection afforded by the Haffkine prophylactic will last at least three months, which time may be increased, possibly, to six months by a second inoculation, and the immunity conferred seems to be not only of longer duration but higher potency than that conferred by the Yersin serum.

*Yellow fever on vessels running between Port Limon and Gulf ports.*

A telegram was received on August 18 from Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas, at Port Limon, Costa Rica, as follows: "Steamer *Holstein* arrived from Mobile with captain with yellow fever." \* \* \* This vessel arrived at Mobile from Limon on the evening of Thursday, August 9, and sailed from Mobile for Limon on Saturday, August 11, at 2 p. m., the captain having slept on the ship while at Mobile.

The captain died at Limon on August 18, two days after his arrival there. Is said to have been kept aboard the ship and to have been buried at sea.

A telegram has also been received, August 24, from the president of the Louisiana State board of health to the effect that 1 case of yellow fever was taken off at the Mississippi River Quarantine from the steamer *Adler*, arriving from Port Limon.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

[Telegram.]

*Status of smallpox at Cape Nome—Also measles and pneumonia.*

NOME, ALASKA, August 18, 1900.

Six cases smallpox here in isolation. All convalescent. Systematic inspection last week found 12 cases measles, 18 pneumonia, no typhoid, no smallpox.

B. H. EARLE,

*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Quarantine Officer.*

*Smallpox at Dawson—Inspection at St. Michael of vessels coming from the Yukon.*

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE,  
OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND,  
Nome, Alaska, August 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that passengers arriving on the 26th ultimo, via the steamship *Susie* at St. Michael, Alaska, from Dawson, Northwest Territories, reported that when they left Dawson about one